

## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$1.50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... .75  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 3.00

—Payable in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901.

There is nothing in the third term rule to keep Mr. Bryan from being defeated a third time if he chooses.

"Is there anything in the hole?" asks a Southern California paper, concerning a well bored for oil. The stockholders are probably there, but they don't want to mention it.

Willie Crawford proposes to sue Collector Stackable for calling him a Chinaman. It is now in order for some Chinaman to sue Willie for an infringement of copyright.

Why men in Hawaii should refuse to earn good wages in repairing the Zealandia's boilers because other men 2,000 miles away have a grievance against their employers, is a question which yet awaits a rational answer.

It looks as if the first session of the next Congress would not adjourn without providing for an Hawaiian cable. There will be no more waiting for Marconi to flash signals from Point Reyes to Diamond Head.

Mr. Mummeluth expressed surprise because Hawaii, which pays one-fourth of the taxes, wants four-fourths of the Territorial money. But why surprise? Wherever Hilo's influence goes the populace rallies for everything in sight.

President Jordan's addresses on educational themes, of which he has given several since his arrival here, are full of epigrammatic point and sparkle. Collected they would make a text book of good sense and good English which might be used to much advantage in Hawaiian schools.

The news that the Acting Governor has been "prodded" by Washington in regard to the performance of his official duties is quite as correct as the news from the same source that the Government would sue to annul recent Hawaiian public land sales and that Governor Dole had sent in his resignation.

The Independent denies with much heat the Louisville Courier-Journal's statement that the Home Rule majority in the Legislature is made up of hula dancers and the like. We quite sympathize with the Independent. Hula dancers are not without their faults, but the worst of them have a right to complain when they are compared with the Hawaiian Legislature.

The Republican Territorial Committee is still awaiting absentee Committee member Sewall's reply to the letter signed by Cecil Brown, inviting him to resign, and will probably keep on waiting. The committee post, which Mr. Sewall obtained by letting the impression exist that he intended to stay here, is too valuable a political asset for him to return off-hand to those to whom it belongs.

Hawaii will have its first touch of hard times if something is not done to pass a loan bill. Money is growing tighter all the while. The trouble about an extra session is, however, that the Home Rulers may use it up in trying to pass county bills and other tax-eating measures, and leave the treasury worse off than before. If it were possible to get a pledge in writing from them to pass a loan bill and nothing else, and adjourn in two weeks, the experiment of another session might well be tried.

Those who expect the Marquis Ito to throw away the rank and honors which have been granted him by the Emperor, do not give proper credit to the reverent patriotism with which Japanese public men regard the head of the State. Such an act on the part of the Marquis would be called disrespect to the Emperor, and this is an offense which a man like Ito could not bring himself to commit. Here in Hawaii Claus Spreckels could tear off his royal decorations and execute a German jig on them, but things are ordered differently in the conventional East.

Cuba's acceptance of the Platt amendment, which guarantees the right of the United States to intervene for the preservation of the island's peace, and which secures for us certain coaling and naval stations there, is the third step towards the achievement of a Cuban republic. The first was the war of 1895; the second the treaty of Paris. The remaining steps are the organization of a government and the withdrawal of the United States troops. In a year or two Cuba will be able to experiment in self-government. Its success in that particular going a long way to determine whether or not the island shall be annexed.

According to a man who writes us from Buffalo, the hula dancers are lined up against as well as among the king of the Midway Bites the atmosphere with life about them and their country, and a few of them are worth. Nevertheless, we notice that all of these people cling to their engagement, despite the ownership here and there among them of bank accounts. None are disappointed enough to come home. The saying feature of the Midway show seems to be the experience of Misses, which at Chicago and San Francisco, where nothing of the hula sort was allowed to be shown with it, greatly stimulated the curiosity of tourists.

## TRAINING THE YOUTH.

Dr. David Starr Jordan's reasons why every young man should go to a university if he can; the argument of Charles M. Schwab, head of the billion-dollar steel trust in favor of beginning at an early age, the work one intends to do in life; and the practical talk of the late C. P. Huntington from the text "Two Much Education"—all these things, taken together, may well leave an inquiring youth in a state of dire perplexity. Shall he go to college and perhaps run the risk of growing his intellectual rife until its structure has been weakened, or shall he stay away from college to repress the loss of liberal training? Shall he appreciate himself to a great machine shop and perhaps lose social caste and the chance of entering the land back from the opening which might lead up to the heights where stand Carnegie and Schwab? Many a young man might ponder long over these questions without reaching a decision which would satisfy himself and his friends.

The simplest way out, it seems to us, is to take judgment of the boy and act accordingly. If he is a studious, inveterate sort of boy, an omnivorous reader, with a tendency towards sciences, best, literature, mathematics, art or religion, send him to a university if possible. He will need that sort of training. College training, if not too long deferred, will help in a business career. If the boy is handier with tools than anything else, let him get a high school and manual school education and then set him at work. If his taste is for a seafaring life, give him a good common school education and put him aboard ship. If for agriculture give him an agricultural course and then put him on a farm. In either case he will begin his life work young, and that is as important now as it was when the youthful Nelson was billeted as a midshipman, when Horace Greely was apprenticed at the case, when A. T. Stewart was bred to dry goods, and when Grant and Lee and Sheridan and Jackson were inducted into the business of soldiering at the average age of seventeen. West Point and Annapolis are ideal schools in that they educate a young man in the rudiments of his profession and trade before he reaches an age when he dislikes to begin on the bottom round of any ladder. It is different with civil universities. Thousands of young men, educated at universities, youths who might have made good machinists, have found themselves in a social position at 22, the average age of graduation, which they would not sacrifice to put on a greasy jumper and go to work with the dinner pail. So they became half-rate professionals. Far better for them, if, when ready for college, they had enlisted under one of the great captains of industry.

Size up the boy, see what he can do best, and educate him accordingly. In some cases he will go to college; in others he will learn a trade; in others he will go into stores and offices. One machine can't turn out successful men of every pattern; and the universities score about as many failures as do the shops.

## JURY REFORM.

Mr. Bailon, in beginning an argument in court Saturday, made the remark that Hawaii is probably the only place in the United States where a jury is not chosen by lot. To that extent the charge of being un-American applies to this country, though singularly enough the abuse of the jury system has been wrought by the politicians whose "Americanism" is their stock in trade. It has remained for them to make juries of one politics, one pre-ordained motive and of one mind as to political and other reverses.

Naturally the prestige of the courts, already lowered by the presence of a fugitive criminal on the bench, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. We anticipate the reply that, in the past, juries were not selected by lot, and the circumstance is one that the Advertiser has never approved. But it recalls no instance where the power of choosing juries, as exercised by the High Sheriff or by the Marshal of the Republic of the Provisional Government or of the Kingdom, was deliberately misused. There were times in the revolutionary era when the refusal of Royalists to accept citizenship debared them from jury duty, but that was their own fault; now all hands have a chance, but the "close corporation" idea in juries is at its flagrant worst. Naturally the whole thing reflects upon the local administration of justice, and in a way that never happened toward the administration of justice formerly; and as a result we have un-American juries who cannot be trusted to deliberate, with any impartiality, upon questions that arouse their class or political prejudices. But for the Supreme Court—which a few carpet-baggers wanted to "reorganize" so they could control it—Hawaiian justice would now be a by-word and a jest.

Should there be an extra session of the Legislature we hope that a strenuous effort will be made, if the nature of the session will permit, to pass a law establishing a Board of Jury Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Such a board, which should be composed of Home Rulers, a Republican and a Democrat, should be directed by the statute to draw juries by lot. While the results might not always be perfect, they would be vastly better than those obtainable by sending a native boy about town with a list of people to summon or by leaving the selection of a jury to any one Territorial officer. Fair play and American custom suggest and defend the choice by lot.

If dumping sewers is going to decrease the supply of water for irrigation purposes, the public will regret that the Government is not financially able to put in a plant for flushing them with salt water. There are other reasons for using salt water for this purpose which affect the health of the community. Even there was a great deal of typhoid fever on a certain street in San Francisco, due to the condition of the sewers, but when the Lurline baths were built and connected with them, the sanitary disappeared. Every night the salt water in the great swimming pool was drawn off and the sewers were thoroughly cleaned, that nothing remained in them to infect dangerous gases through the house pipes into dwellings along the coast.

## DRESS REFORM NEEDED.

Do we dress as we ought in the tropics? Are not our styles, in clothing and headgear, governed more by the fashion plate of London, Paris and New York than they are by common sense? We refer especially to men's clothing, the women, God bless 'em, being a law unto themselves and of that sternly sacrificial spirit which prompts them to suffer in stays rather than take comfort in holokos.

No man should wear dark-colored clothing and a stiff dark hat in Honolulu at any time between sunrise and sunset in the months from April to November inclusive, save only at funerals. Dark cloth and felt absorb heat, white surfaces, whether of clothing or ships, cast it off. The black attire of mourning is so fixed by custom and so infrequently worn by the average man, that the band of reform may as well be withheld from it, but why black at any other time when the mercury rises towards the nineties? It is even objectionable after sundown, for what man can put himself into a conventional dress suit with stiff, starched shirt and high collar and take a moment's comfort? They order these things better in Southern China and in India where a sort of tuxedo, of white duck—or a combination of the tuxedo and Eton jacket, with flaring lapels opening upon a silk shirt and waistband, is en vogue. Here we stick to the clawhammer with the same blind deference to custom that the first English soldiers to invade India showed, when they marched into the jungles wearing thick red coats and high peaked hats, their legs encased in leather and fannel.

It has always been a mystery to the writer why the helmet hat is not popular in Honolulu. Of all headgear for the tropics it is the most healthful and satisfactory and its price is moderate. In the looming crown, pierced for ventilation, there is always a current of air, the visor comes bending down to shield the eyes with its lining of green cloth, the hat rests lightly on the head. When the army and navy of many countries adopted it for summer use they set an example for tropical communities which ought not to be neglected by civilians.

The high collar is about as comfortable as a clamp in "prickly heat" weather, and if all the world were tropical it never would have been invented. In cold climates it answers as a protection to the throat against cold winds and sudden changes of temperature. Here it irritates the skin by inducing too profuse a perspiration, the latter catching and holding the flying dust. If a linen collar is to be worn at all it should be of the turn-down variety. The high collar in the tropics is an affront to human comfort.

Walking in the tropics should be made as easy as possible for the feet. A little hard work with one's pedal coverings is all right in cold climates, for it helps keep the blood in circulation; but in the tropics less friction is desirable. But how many people here wear rubber heels on their shoes? These who do glide along almost without foot effort and incidentally their spines are not jarred even when the rubber-heeled men jump from moving street cars.

Why not dress to be comfortable rather than fashionable?

## PEARL HARBOR PRICES.

The idea that Pearl Harbor improvement has been held back all these years by avarice on the part of landowners contradicts the record. The United States Government long held an option on about half an island in Pearl Lochs for \$1 and the Bishop estate land which it now wants, was offered over and over again for \$50 per acre. Uncle Sam was not ready to buy. Then came the sugar boom and the discovery that the Harbor really would earn large interest on \$1,000 per acre, and that the mainland holdings were immensely valuable, those used for villa purposes at Pearl City being worth \$5,000 per acre today. Within the past two years every inch of the soil required by the Government for naval purposes could have been sold at an upset price of \$1,000 per acre, and what land will bring in the open market is a fair criterion of what land is worth.

It is absurd, therefore, to accuse the Pearl Harbor land-owners of any desire to clinch the national Government. They have, in fact, been self-sacrificing in the past and would, no doubt, sell to Uncle Sam now at a lower price than to any other customer. But it is not human nature to give away one's patrimony even to the nation; nor can the nation make such a form of sacrifice a test of individual patriotism.

The condemnation suits will come off under the laws of the Territory, and will be conducted without feeling or acrimony and in the interests of fair play between owners and buyers. They would not have been needed, however, if Uncle Sam had bought land at the Harbor when it was cheap.

Young Anthony Able, a half-white, is reported to have passed his examinations at Cambridge, England, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Good for Anthony! If Delegate Wilcox would make some efforts to get a West Point nominee of Anthony's caliber he might be spared the recurring humiliation of seeing his candidates turned down.

It is not true, as some one has remarked, that the income tax has always been declared unconstitutional in the United States. During the Civil War such a tax was in legal force and effect, and was of considerable help to the treasury. It was finally repealed, not on constitutional grounds, but because of its unpopularity. Incidentally it developed an astounding amount of perjury.

Somebody seems to think that perhaps California would not take us. The island is not very attractive politically, and the injection of their peculiar vote into elections for Governor and State officers would not set the Golden State politicians against.

## A SKILLET DOGGER.

That housekeeper of yours never seems to be sick.

## OARSMEN

## TRAINING

## Pearl Harbor the Rowing Man's Mecca.

Down at Pearl Harbor a couple of colonies of rowing men are putting in their final work, anticipatory of the great contests to take place on July 1st.

The Myrtle-Healans races constitute one of the most important events in the year's circuit of Hawaiian sport. The great interest taken in them by the general public is well merited by the excellent exhibitions of oursmanship and true sporting spirit which these contests in the past have never failed to produce.

Heretofore the championship races have taken place in September. This year the date has been set a couple of months earlier, the supposition being that the training of the crews would be facilitated thereby.

The competitors in the aquatic lists this year will be crews representing the Myrtle Boat Club and the Healani Yacht and Boat Club. The Leilani have not entered a crew.

Each club has a senior and junior crew of average excellence, and as in neither contest does one boat outclass the other, rowing of a close order may be safely reckoned upon.

The Healani senior boat will be heavier than the Myrtle. The average weight per man of the former is 152 pounds, whereas the Myrtle seniors average only 131 pounds. These figures include coxswains. The average weight of the junior boats differs but a fraction of a pound.

Following are the positions and weights of the various crews:

**MYRTLE SENIORS.**

	Pounds.
Sorenson, stroke	152
Soper, No. 3	152
Lishman, No. 2	145
Judd, bow	132
Alvarez, coxswain	80

**HEALANI SENIORS.**

	Pounds.
Jarrett, stroke	169
Renner, No. 3	175
Damon, No. 2	142
Walker, bow	165
Lansing, coxswain	95

**MYRTLE JUNIORS.**

	Pounds.
Giles, stroke	146
Girvin, No. 3	139
Armstrong, No. 2	145
Lyle, bow	144
Wheeler, coxswain	77

**HEALANI JUNIORS.**

	Pounds.
Webster, stroke	140
Tracy, No. 3	152
Murray, No. 2	146
Walcott, bow	130
Lansing, coxswain	95

The Myrtles have been quartered in Mrs. Clarence Macfarlane's cottage since June 8th. The Healans took possession of two cottages of Miss Anna Paris a week ago last Saturday.

The training tables of the clubs, which are practically the same, are as follows: Afternoon train from town; rowing, 6:15 to 7:15 p. m.; dinner, 7:45; retire, 9:30 p. m.

Albert Judd is coaching both of the Myrtle crews, aided by A. A. Wilder. The Healani juniors are being looked after by J. Lloyd, A. L. C. Atkinson and F. W. Kleban, who are coaching the Healani seniors.

For substitutes the Healans have Spencer, Lloyd and Boisse, while McLean and Martin are the Myrtles' second strings.

In the senior race this year new racing shells of the latest make will be used. Heretofore the Australian lap-streaked boats have been requisitioned. The latter weigh over 200 pounds and the former about fifty pounds less. Taking this into consideration, it is expected that the record for the course will be considerably lowered. The junior crews will race in the Australian boats.

Jarrett, Renner and Damon of the Healani seniors have rowed in races before, as has every member of the Myrtle senior crew. Armstrong and Girvin of the Myrtle juniors and Webster and Murray of the Healani juniors have yet to take part in an actual race.

To the public the Myrtle seniors are most certainly the more taking crew, but there is over a week yet ere the clubs meet in friendly rivalry, and the Healans have ample opportunity of developing into a good and uniform crew. The critics to a man declare there is nothing in it at the present moment, but careful and close observation points to the Healani seniors as probable winners, from the fact that they display the greater strength and dash and that Jarrett is a superior oar to Sorenson, who never rows his stroke fairly out.

The Myrtles' crew at present work truly together as far as body motion goes, their rowing is far from good, however, and their notoriously bad finish is again becoming apparent as is a lack of devilment.

**HEALANI SENIORS.**

Jarrett—is a good, honest worker, not overinflated by the King and high chiefs of Hawaii in 1929 with the one now in vogue and make up your mind which of the two is the more civilized; in 1929 it was the law that "the Governor and Representatives of the island shall select forty wise, reflecting, just men; not foolish men, not men of anger, not intemperate men—they shall select nine but wise men—write their names on separate pieces of paper and put them in a box; and when the trial comes on the box shall be carried into the presence of the Governor and Tax Collector, and the Tax Collector or some other officer shall draw out twelve names without previously looking at them; this shall be the jury." In the present era of enlightenment a political judge picks out men whom he thinks will agree with him and sends out a native boy to round them up. It is a very simple process indeed, but it has managed to get one judge into a bad way and may, before it is abandoned for an American system, foster some others.

**MYRTLE SENIORS.**

Sorenson—Checks his swing forward, and, as it were, deceives his crew, frequently getting in last himself. His sliding also is faulty; generally, he gives one the idea of not letting himself go. At times, inclined to get short.

**HEALANI SENIORS.**

Renner—Fair only. Does not look over his shoulder. Indifferent leg-drive and poor sliding. Blades hardly sufficiently covered.

**MYRTLE SENIORS.**

Judd—Gives one the impression of a Heilman to crack in a race. He, however, rows hard and starts all the way in practice.

Under the circumstances, the jury seems well to wait to learn its duty.

## Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.  
It may cover the body with large patches, itching, scaling, painless and cause intense suffering.  
It has been known to do so.  
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The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms, legs, and neck, and in the face. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few days the itching ceased. It was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin disease since."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The British troops will soon leave Peking.  
Col. M. P. Maus is again on General Miles' staff.

The Washington Legislature convened on the 11th.  
The rumor that the Pope is ill, has no foundation.

The Santa Fe will not establish a trans-Pacific line.  
The Japanese cooks and waiters at Tacoma are on a strike.

A new electric road is to connect Los Angeles and Pasadena.  
Eastern capital will erect a big oil refinery at Stockton, Cal.

Minister Confer will sail from San Francisco for China on July 17th.  
Richard Howland Hunt, the New York architect, is married again.

Melville Chester, the notorious swindler, has been captured in Chicago.  
Rear Admiral Walker says that the Nicaragua Canal is not impracticable.

A protected cruiser has been detailed to protect American interests in Corea.  
A new Russian line of steamers is to connect San Francisco with the Siberian Railway.

The Paris Figaro shareholders are dissatisfied with M. Perivier, the present manager.  
The Lieutenant Lee who was killed in the Philippines, was not the general's son, as reported.

The Boers are reported to have invaded Cape Colony and taken possession of Mountain Nek.  
The national meeting of the Mystic Shriners at Kansas City is one of the biggest things of the year.

A pearl, for which the owner refuses \$40,000, has been discovered near the mouth of the Mississippi river.  
A traveling salesman and an actress committed suicide in a Chicago hotel, having spent all their money.

Thirty men went down into a Pennsylvania coal mine to fight fire, and all but three were burned, June 10.  
An aged Los Angeles lady, while asleep, walked off a Denver train last week, but was only slightly hurt.

Count Stanislaus de Castellane, brother of Boni, is to wed a daughter of Tooty, the Cuban millionaire.  
King Edward distributed medals for the South African heroes on June 11.

Lord Roberts was first on the list.  
From eating canned salmon, the Rev. William Favett, a pioneer minister of Illinois, died in Chicago last week.

Dr. Unger and Dr. Wayland Brown, the Chicago insurance swindlers, have been found guilty and sent to prison.  
President Sabin says that \$5,000,000 must be raised at once to save the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago.

The Cabinet members called at the White House June 10th to express pleasure in Mrs. McKinley's improved condition.  
Charles H. Ledsinger, the only surviving member of a famous Southern family, was killed by the northbound owl train, near Fresno, on the 11th.

A machine for testing the activities of the human brain, has been invented by Prof. Carl Seshore, of the Iowa State University. He calls it the "Psychograph."

John I. Sabin has called upon the stockholders of the Central Union Telephone Company to furnish \$5,000,000. As a result, stocks have gone down with a rush.

The United States may have trouble with the Sultan of Jolo, who has a petty kingdom in the southern part of the Philippines. He says this country is trespassing upon his pearl fisheries.

The coroner's jury that sat at the request of William Brown, the colored bootblack who was killed by William Griffin in Los Angeles, said he provoked the quarrel that led to his death.

Patrick Clark, the big mining man of Moscow, Idaho, and Chas. Sweeney, a big operator, are at law. The former charges the latter with swindling him out of \$1,000,000 in a big mining deal.

Indian Mary, mother of Frank Hall, who was lynched by the Modoc county officers, says that her son was tortured before he was finally hung. The Grand Jury is investigating the matter.

Contrast the jury-choosing system inaugurated by the King and high chiefs of Hawaii in 1929 with the one now in vogue and make up your mind which of the two is the more civilized; in 1929 it was the law that "the Governor and Representatives of the island shall select forty wise, reflecting, just men; not foolish men, not men of anger, not intemperate men—they shall select nine but wise men—write their names on separate pieces of paper and put them in a box; and when the trial comes on the box shall be carried into the presence of the Governor and Tax Collector, and the Tax Collector or some other officer shall draw out twelve names without previously looking at them; this shall be the jury." In the present era of enlightenment a political judge picks out men whom he thinks will agree with him and sends out a native boy to round them up. It is a very simple process indeed, but it has managed to get one judge into a bad way and may, before it is abandoned for an American system, foster some others.

As respects the crater inside the health of Honolulu is now good and pleasant for two weeks just.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. T., King and Bethel Bts.

H. HARRFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. T.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

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